REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,881.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Coynos, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Colombo	25
,, Vingorla	17	,, Galle	26
,, Goa	18	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Pondicherry	30
,, Mangalore	19		June
,, Cannanore	20	,, Madras	1
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	22	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Mahomerah	10
,, Guadur	27	,, Fao	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Koweit	12
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bushire	12
,, Linga	June 2	,, Linga	15
,, Bahreih	4	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	18
,, Fao	6	,, Guadur	20
,, Mahomerah	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Without Food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January, 1874.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. Barratt, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW METAL SHEATHINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No 40.

The following Yellow Metal Sheathing.
On account and risk of Khimjee Gokaldass—

K G—150-160—1	Case	Yellow Metal Sheathing,	8	Ounces.
4	,,	Ditto	10	,,
4	,,	Ditto	12	,,
4	,,	Ditto	14	,,
4	,,	Ditto	16	,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

2	Cases Grey Shirting.	
2	,,	White do.
5	,,	Prints.
1	,,	assorted color Punguees.
1	,,	fine white Handkerchives to be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of dealers.

25 Cwt. of White Lead.

The property of a Gentleman left Bombay, articles of furniture consisting of writing, dressing and camp tables, chairs, looking-glasses, cloth baskets, 1 mp pictures, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment sundry Personal Effects of the late Captain E. T. Warry, R.A., consisting of Regiment Dresses, Suits of blue Serge, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, Double-barrelled Gun in case, Bed material, Portmanteau and sundry other articles.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) at Tank Bunder :—

A quantity of Mill Sawn timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

Also, 240 Tons Moulmein Teak Squares ex Magdala.
58 Tons Board and Scantlings ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of superior fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex S.S. Orchies.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice of Moir's fresh oilmanstores, consisting of 1 lb. tins marmalade, assorted jams, kippered herrings, herrings a la sardines, lobsters, carrots, green peas, mock turtle and ox tail soup, bolgheotti soup and bouilli, Oxford, Cambridge, and Bologna sausages, salmon, French butter, Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, lucca oil, assorted tart fruits, potted tongue, chicken, ham, and tongue sausages, calf's foot jelly, minced venison collops, Aberdeen smoked sausages, onions, gooseberries in syrup, clams, Scotch hoggis engine, pearl coffee, walnut macaroons, mixed Tunbridge combination, picnic, Victoria vanilla, dessert Shrewsbury and royal dessert biscuits, assorted comfits, green peas, gravy, mutton hams, superfine 1½, 8½ lb. mustards, pickled herrings and pork, pomeloe marmalade, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S.S. Orchis.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheadler & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding 11 pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9TH MAY 1874.

FOR THE FIRST TIME
A NEW HINDUSTANI OPERA, ENTITLED,

JEHANGIRSHA AND GOHER,

To be followed by an entirely new Farce, entitled,

SIDHIBHAI KE SHECKCHULLY !

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the above Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., Performance commencing at 8-30 sharp.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CARADOC, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Caradoc.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—From TO-DAY CARS will RUN from the COLABA TERMINUS to PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS, via CRUIKSHANK and KALBADEVIE ROADS every 30 minutes from 6 to 8 A.M., and every 15 minutes from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

From the PYDHOWNIE WELL TERMINUS every half hour from 6-45 A.M. to 8-45, and every 15 minutes from 9 A.M. to 8-45 P.M.

FARE—THREE ANNAS.

B. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of DIRECTORS of the above COMPANY held on 5th instant, a FIRST CALL of RUPEES 250 per SHARE has been made, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 10th day of June 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 8th May 1874.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Gilmea's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Tricord Cottage PIANO, by J. and J. Hopkinson, strong and sweet toned. To be seen at Ms. HOWELL'S, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, No. 44.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUGGY FOR SALE on account of Owner's departure, almost new, little used.—Apply H. TRAILL, Oriental Bank.

A BUGGY, HORSE and HARNESS FOR SALE, complete, at C. ELLIS & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

CHARGER WANTED, sound, up to weight and quiet, 14-2. Rs. 550. Address "HOTSPUR," Adelphi Hotel.

FOR SALE, a BAY GALLOWAY, 13-2, sound and perfectly quiet. Has been ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 150. Apply No. 15, Wellington Lines.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell [communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merin	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	,,	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super ,,	,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super ,,	,,	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	,,	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	,,	28 0	32 0
KNICKEREOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair.	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8	19 8
Vicuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable	,,	22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain	,,	19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed	,,	19 0	22 0

GENTS DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	25 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	six.	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth		10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel		17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle		20 0	23 0

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	Cash, per Dozen Rs. a. p.		Cash, per Dozen Rs. a.
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WATCH,

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,

KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,

A CAPITAL WATCH

FOR

HARD WORK

OR

TRAVELLING.

Rs. 60.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY, 1874.

Up to the time of writing no telegrams of to-day's date have come to hand. Reuter's message of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton market as closing quiet but steady, Surats dull, the sales being 12,000 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered, but Good Fair Dhollera, May shipment, via Cape, is quoted at 6¼d., a decline of ⅛d. per lb. The Bank of England weekly return of yesterday shows a decrease in the Reserve of £687,500, in Bullion £375,000, and in Discounts of £4,687,500. Although this brings the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 31½ to 35 per cent. the actual position of the Bank has not improved to the same extent, the reduction in the discounts being evidently the result of transfers, while the Reserve and Bullion are getting down to a comparatively low point.

Rupee Paper has given way we notice a half per cent. since last quoted. Copper Braziers are quoted £1 per ton higher.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling bills have again been only moderate in amount, buyers and sellers being alike indisposed to operate to any extent. There has been rather more private paper offering than for some days back, but the rates asked as a rule have prevented business. In the morning 6 months' sight Documents were sold at 1s. 11 7-16d., but at the close this may be given as the rate for Credits. Banks have shown little disposition to draw and have reduced their rates 1-16d. from yesterday, say to 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5-16d. per rupee. There is nothing new to notice as affecting the prospects of the market; business in exports continues quiet, and this coupled with the large amount of bills sold forward for delivery during this month necessarily limits the extent of paper offering. On Calcutta the transactions have been unimportant, but rates are the turn firmer, especially for 60 days' sight, which may now be quoted at 98¾. Government Paper is very steady at—Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and half Rs. 103½; Fives and half at Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET is firm with a fair amount of business doing in Spinning and Weaving, and the leading Press Companies' shares, but values show no great alteration. The following are the closing quotations:—

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	775
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	415
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,375
Mazagon Land Company	915
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1600
Apollo Press Company	4,500
Colaba Press Company	3,500
Fort Press Company	4,700
Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	200
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,535
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,880
Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,993
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,430
Manockjee Fotit's	1,455
Oriental	4,050

COTTON.—We have had a very quiet market again to-day with only a moderate amount of buying on export account, and prices are not quotably changed. The decline in exchange looked like bringing the sterling cost down to a level which would have admitted of business on home quotations, but this is counteracted again to-day by the advance in Freights, and we are accordingly still higher than Liverpool. Supplies of Dhollera are liberal and have brought up the week's receipts to about 88,000 bales, but the greater number of the boats which left the coast on the last spring-tides are now in; and as other descriptions are coming in very slowly, next week's arrivals may be expected to show a marked falling off.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of sailing tonnage has induced a rapid advance in rates, which may now be quoted nominally at £3-7 6 to £3-10, but even at that there is very little offering. Steamers are not in much request and are offered at £3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are steady at unchanged prices, but there is only a very moderate business doing from first hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CERES, 1,256 tons, Captain G. Verona, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Canal with a cargo of 6,182 bales cotton.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 161 tons, Captain J. McNeil, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and seventy deck passengers.

THE S. S. BLYTHWOOD, 770 tons, Captain H. Miller, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles via the Canal with a cargo of 2,495 bales cotton, 7,794 ba gs wheat, 1,675 cwts. gingely seed and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvee.—Captain G. R. Goodfellow and two servants, and Mr. Pandoorung Shereram and servant. For Muscat.—Mr. Vulloo Goalwanee. For different Ports.—One hundred and twenty.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 3rd), sailing at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal with a cargo of 484 packages machinery, 25 casks tar, 6,305 iron bars, 960 bundles iron, 241 tons Coals, 635 cases soap, 222 packages cottons, 3,490 bundles hoop iron, 19 iron safes, 111 cases wine and spirits, 29 kegs nails, 23 packages hardware, 10 casks blacking, 33 cases glass, 11 casks brasswire, 7 cases harness, 20,000 bricks, 39 kegs paint, and many other packages of merchandize, and few packages for transhipment for another port. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Caradoc (s)	Barwise	Liverpool, April 3.
8	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Carwar, May 3.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Head Quarter (s)	Irvine	Port Said.
	Penang (s)	Stewart	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Blythwood, Miller, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Ceres, Verona, to Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Macedon, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May
4 Caledonian (s) ..... Pearse ..... Liverpool, March 20.
Satara (s) ..... Johnson ..... Bassein, May 1.
Phuttel Barry ..... Fladsrud ..... Masulipatam, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May
4 Socotra (s) ....
Mahratta (s) ....
South Carolina ....

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 8th May, 10-30 a.m.—Mail steamer Zanzibar from Bombay arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—8th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.
Via Suez, 8th May, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th May, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Via Suez, 7th May, 9-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 33 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 8th May, 9-15 P.M. Time in transit, 12 hours 44 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 8th May, 2-15 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th May to 8 P.M. of the 8th May is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 0	0 2
,, Kurrachee	1 7	0 2
,, Madras	2 8	1 5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th May, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74, rainfall 2½ inches 90 cents.

CARWAR, 8th May, 5-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, slight rain, wind south, thermometer 82, barometer 29-78, rainfall 1 inch 75 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th May, 10-20 A.M.—Weather overcast cloudy wind north-west, south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29-64, rainfall 4 inches 98 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 82, barometer 29-76

VINGORLA, 8th May, 5-32 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 82.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 100 kegs Epsom salt, Khoobchund Jaitha.
Riga s, 4 casks green paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Orches s, 2, hogsheads beer and 1 box capsule, Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee; 47 cases yellow metal sheathing, Punnett and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ceres s, 2 cases glassware, Mahomed Jetha.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 50 cases claret, Richard Martin and Co.
Arabia s, 25 cases claret, Richard Martin and Co.
Asia s, 15 cases brandy, Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 400 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippett and Co.
Macedon 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
William Lindsay, 2,500 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 350 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Bride of Lorne, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Orches s, 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Lodha; 56 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 101 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 25 bales wool, Haridass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 73 bales cotton, Munmowundass Tribhowundass; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Gerdie s, 139 bales cotton, Henry Dowdeswell and Co.; 184 bales cotton, Seworam Khoosalchund; 18 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 38 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 160 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Midlothian s, 70 bales wool, N. Nuthoobhoy; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mareckjee and Co; 800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales cotton, Royal Rattonsee; 90 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 56 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 32 bales wool, Nundram Begraj; 22 bales wool, Heeranund Nundram.
Wimbledon s, 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 45 bales cotton, Gordhun Pragjee.
Ithuriel s, 1,000 bundles nuxvomica, Hormusjee Bunjorjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Cleason & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur; 33 bales cotton; Becharidas Mungchund; 300 bundles galls and 200 bundles nuxvomica, 41 bales cotton, Gooljee Seegance; 32 bales cotton, Luckmidass Khimjee & Co; 99 bundles myrabollams, M. Dama; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 250 bales cotton, C. Cullindass.
Hutton s, 188 bales cotton, Munmohundass Tribhowundass; 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 195 cwts. horns, Hasum Noormamed; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 1 case velvet rugs, The L. A. & A Co; 8 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Puttaybhoy; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 97 cwts. coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 303 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 156 pieces E. teeth Momedjee Adomjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ceres (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Delhi, s, 345 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pembrokeshire, 500 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 7.

Robertson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Mellliss, Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from Mahable-hwur.
Nicholetts, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, from leave, from Matheran.
Vulliarny, Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.
Greer, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE—May 7.

Woodland, Lieutenant and Adjutant 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 5.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J W Handley, Govt Pleader, Madras, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt C L Hichmoor, Actg Asst Inspr-Genl of Police, Madras, subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

Surgn-Maj G Williamson, M.D, Actg Civil Surgn, Trichinopoly, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr F Brandt, to act as Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly during the absence of Mr J B Pennington on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr James Thompson, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem during the employment of Mr LeFanu on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt J G Cloete, Depy Supt Revenue Survey, to act for Col F J B Priestley, as Supt, Revenue Survey, until the arrival of Co, Hessey, or until further orders.

Mr W M Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Govt Pleader Madras, during the absence of Mr. J W Handley on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj Robert William Cockerill, Surgn, 3rd district, to officiate as Surgn, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical College, during the absence of Surgn Maj Paul on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn William Macrae, M.B, M.C, M.A, to officiate as Surgn, 3rd District, Presidency, including Body Guard, without prejudice to his officiating appointment as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College.

Capt and Depy Comsy F Graham, Asst Engr of the first grade, to be Ex Engr of the fourth grade, vice Capt R F Taylor reduced.

The Revd Charles Rhenius, to be Garrison Chaplain of Fort Saint George.

The Revd H A Williams, to act as Joint Chaplain of Saint George's Cathedral during the absence of the Revd H Pope on leave, or until further orders.

The Hon R A Dalyell, third Member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat in the Board on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collr of Sea Customs of Madras, resumed charge of the Office from Mr F Brandt on the 28th April 1874.

Col F J B Prestley, Supt of Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of the Office to Capt J G Cloete on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The services of Capt W C Bayley, Actg Asst Supt of Police Salem, being no longer required in the Police Dept, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Protector of Emigrants, Madras, resumed charge of the Office from Capt J B Crow on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn W R Browne, M.D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt C Macleroy, S C, to be Probationary Sub-Asst Comsy-Gen, 3rd class, vice Lieut-Col Cole, reverted to Military duty on promotion.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col F J B Priestley, S C, Supt, Revenue Survey, on furlough, on private affairs for six months.

Maj J S Tighe, S C, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, Punjab, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months.

Capt C H Sheppard, S C, Adjt 11th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The services of Capt W C Bayley, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col T Greenaway, S C, Comdt 13th N I, and Maj C J Pearse, S C, Town and Cantonment Mag, Bangalore—Arrived at Madras on the 29th April 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 30	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	May 11	Monday	May 18
Friday	June 5		June 12
,,	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kassara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Muncher, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and from Bhoswul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor...	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FIRTH—May 7, at Bombay, the wife of L. Edwin Firth, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TERRANEAU—May 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. E. Terraneau, of a son.

DEATH

CONDON—May 4th, at Calcutta, William H. Condon, Esq., Asst. Supdt., Govt. Telegraphs, deeply regretted.

MITCHELL—May 3rd, at No. 16 Victoria Road, Jamalpore Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

A CASE was heard before one of the Police Magistrates of Bombay a few days ago which, unfortunately, has not been reported in any of the daily papers, but which seems to us to be of so much public importance that we think it right to communicate to our readers an account of it supplied to us by a gentleman who was present in Court. The whole of the crew of the ship *St. Elmo* were brought before Mr. Ryan, on the charge of having struck work after the ship, fully loaded with a cargo of cotton and other freight, had obtained her port clearance, and was already on her way out to sea. It appeared that the ship had actually reached the outer light, when the crew in a body informed the captain that they refused to proceed in her any further. There was, of course, no help for it but to return to port; and the captain went to the magistrate to ask him to compel the men to go to sea. The spokesman of the crew, being asked by Mr. Ryan what the men complained of, said they had no fault to find with either the captain or the build and seaworthiness of the *St. Elmo*; but they considered that the ship had not been loaded properly, that she was, in fact, "cranky," and that she would be likely to come to grief in the first gale of wind she encountered after leaving Bombay. The evidence of the captain, whom the magistrate next called as a witness, was that he had had great experience in sailing ships, and had often made the voyage round the Cape to and from India; that he believed the ship was perfectly fit to go to sea, and that, as he was prepared to risk his life in her, he thought the sailors had no fair excuse for not risking theirs. It was then proposed to call the pilot, but the magistrate very properly said that, although a pilot might know a good deal about the rocks and shoals and depth of water in Bombay Harbour, he was not necessarily a good judge as to whether a ship was properly loaded or not. On the whole, Mr. Ryan came to the conclusion that a fresh survey of the ship ought to be held; and he made an order to this effect, appointing Captain Dixon, Lloyd's Surveyor, to do this work. Upon this, the spokesman of the crew again stood forward, and asked, on behalf of the men, that the survey might be made by an "independent surveyor," that is, as he explained, by an officer of the Royal Navy, and not by any surveyor who was connected in matters of business with the shippers of goods in Bombay. The magistrate, however, was of opinion that the men might have full confidence in the impartiality of Lloyd's Surveyor; and this opinion has been justified by the result, for, when Captain Dixon surveyed the ship, he found that she had been carelessly loaded and had a list, and he ordered some 25 tons of cargo, which had been stowed in the poop, to be discharged. This having been done, the men were satisfied, and the ship has since sailed on her way to England. The fact having been thus established that the crew of the *St. Elmo* had a real grievance, and that, but for their courage in striking work, they and their ship might have gone to the bottom of the sea through the carelessness of those who had fitted her out for the voyage, one cannot help feeling that their request to have the ship surveyed by some naval officer who had nothing at all to do with mercantile business was a reasonable one. We, like Mr. Ryan, estimate very highly Captain Dixon's independence and ability; but, as men who are on trial for their lives have the right of challenging jurors, so it may fairly be urged that sailors who are bound to go to sea in ships which they believe to be "cranky" should have the privilege of choosing a surveyor in whom they have perfect confidence to ascertain whether their fears are well-founded or not.

VARIETY of programme at Race Meetings in India is a subject which ought not to be very difficult to deal with if we will only exercise a little common sense and profit by the results of experience. In our opinion we require variety of a double kind: we must not only have a variety as to the distance and style of race so as to suit the various classes of horses which we hope some day to see competing on our race-courses, but we must also have a variety in the distribution of weights, or, in other words, handicaps must be substituted, and substituted largely, for the scale usually adopted, and which has failed to be attractive. How, notwithstanding the opening of railways, the weight-for-age system with certain penalties continues to occupy such a prominent system in our programmes as it at present does, has always been a puzzle to us. But we think we may safely say that its death-knell has been now sounded, and that before long we shall be able to preach the funeral oration over it. Now we have no wish to proclaim a war of extermination against the scale of weight-for-age, because we think the weights are badly adjusted; on the contrary, we think they have been drawn up with great judgment and fairness, but what we wish to bring prominently to notice is this: that, however fair a scale of weight-for-age may be, in order to make an *extensive* introduction of it in a programme advisable, it is necessary that there should be a large number of horses. Let us suppose, for instance, that in Western India we could number forty or fifty stables, each containing a fair number of maidens and platers, we might then probably reckon on producing out of such a large number of horses seven or eight nearly equally matched amongst each class; but what is the fact? We have very few stables, very few maidens, and not many platers, and consequently each year does not produce a large number of horses of nearly equal pretensions in the various classes, and the result is our weight-for-age races turn out a failure; not because weight for age is of itself bad, but because we are trying to apply a system which has been proved to be good, when large studs and many horses are concerned, to a country where racing is after all on a very small scale, and where the number of the horses is not sufficiently large to admit of its having a fair trial. Such, we take it, are the theoretical objections to inundating our programmes with weight-for-age races. Let us refer to the Bombay and Poona meetings of the past season, and see what we can gather from them in the way of statistics. At the latter no less than six races of this description broke down.

Now let us turn to Bombay and ask ourselves what we think of a system which produces three starters for the Byculla Cup with the splendid sum of Rs. 1,000 public money added, three starters for the Forbes' Stakes with 1,000 rupees added, two starters for the Aga Khan's Purse with 1,200 rupees added, and two starters for Ali Shah's Cup with 1,200 rupees added. If, on the other hand, we look to the handicaps, we shall find first of all that at Poona there were two originally advertised to be run for during the body of the meeting. We will not take these two into consideration, because they are not the style of handicap we are advocating, which should close the day before the race, whereas these two absurd races closed nearly six weeks before the commencement of the meeting. We have on former occasions alluded to the utter absurdity of such races; and will therefore say nothing more on the subject at present than to repeat, that in alluding to handicaps we mean those which close the day before the race. The only races of this description, therefore, that were originally advertised to be run for at Poona were the four handicaps on the last day, and they produced four, five, four, and six starters respectively. Five fresh races had to be advertised in lieu of those that broke down, and what was the style of race that at once suggested itself to the stewards? Why, handicaps, of course; and they produced four, six, seven, five, and six starters respectively. In Bombay two handicaps were advertised for the body of the meeting besides the usual four on the last day; they produced the following results, a walk over, five, three, seven, two, and a walk over. Now it may be said that this last reference to the Bombay handicaps is rather against than in favour of our theory, inasmuch as, according to our own showing in this instance, three out of the six may be fairly said to have failed. But let us look a little closer into the matter, and we shall find that there is probably a satisfactory explanation to be given. We have not the weights, which were published, at hand, and cannot speak therefore with absolute certainty on the point, but we think we shall not be far wrong in saying that, in the cases where Kingcraft and Philippine walked over, the cause of the failure was in the system, which does not admit of a sufficient weight being put on the best horse:—in other words the top-weights were *too low*, and this would at once account for these two cracks having nothing to meet them.

In the case of the third failure—the Winners' Handicap—a paucity of Walers at the Bombay meeting will probably account for there being only two starters. But do you really mean to assert—we think we can hear indignant owners exclaim—that our cracks are to be crushed with weight so as to reduce them to the level of the brutes whom the light-weight system of handicaps does not suit? To this we reply as follows. We do not wish to see your cracks crushed, as you term it, with weight, because we wish to see them broken down; nor do we think it at all follows that the carrying a heavy weight necessarily implies breaking down; but, after all, what is the meaning of a handicap? Is it or is it not to bring horses of different pretensions somewhat on to the same level, and is it or is it not an utter and ridiculous farce to publish a scale of weights that does not bring horses within many pounds of each other? If you object to the levelling principle, therefore, you must, if you are logical, object to handicaps of all descriptions, and you must also object to weight-for-class, and advocate English and Cape horses carrying the same weights instead of the former conceding 21 lbs. as at present to the latter. Strictly speaking, there is just as much dragging down the English horse to the level of the Cape in the weight-for-class principle as there is in putting the heavy weight on your crack to enable a third class horse to meet him on even terms. Moderation in all things, says the owner, perhaps. We reply,—We agree with you; but combine it with a little observation and common sense. In England, no doubt, you can afford to have light handicaps, because there you can count your horses in hundreds when you count them here by tives, and if you want to fill your races you must have more consideration for the third rate horses in this country than you would do in England, where, in consequence of the immense numbers of horses, you can afford to ignore them altogether. We do not hesitate to advocate as high a weight as 12 stones for top weight for Arabs, if the horses cannot be brought together otherwise, and a stone heavier for Walers and English horses. To continue our reference to the Bombay meeting: in addition to the handicaps which were originally advertised two new ones were introduced during the meeting, and they produced eight and six starters respectively. We get very similar results if we turn to the season before. At the Poona meeting five races were introduced after the meeting had commenced in place of those that had broken down. Four of these were handicaps, and one an auction stakes. Why were the new races made handicaps pincipally? Because the Stewards knew perfectly well that if weight-for-age had been advertised there would have been no entries. Then, again, turning to the Bombay meeting of the same season, we find such splendid races as the Forbes' Stakes, a walk over; the Dealers' Plate, two starters, Maiden Galloways' two starters; Cowasjee Jehangier Purse, a walk over; Great Bombay Sweepstakes, a walk over; Aga Khan's Purse, two starters; and so on till we are almost sick of quoting. Our case is abundantly proved, and here is the remedy. Reduce the number of weight for-age races and reduce the number of races for maidens; have the former if you like the first day of the meeting, so that the Stewards may know how to adjust the weights subsequently, but after the first day increase the number of your handicaps and do not hesitate where horses cannot otherwise be brought together *to put heavy weights on to the oracks*. This increase in the number of handicaps will be a vast improvement on the present system, but we have something more to recommend; we would have greater variety in the distances of our races, and have handicaps if necessary for the short as well as the long races. At present the distance of most of our races is over a mile, and varies from that to two miles. Why should we not introduce a few shorter races? What can be more exciting than a well filled half or three-quarter-mile race with the horses well together from start to finish, so that it is almost impossible to say who has won till the judge's fiat has gone forth? The judicious intermixture of short and long races is expedient likewise, inasmuch as it enables owners who may have gone to some expense and trouble to bring out a horse for the longer courses to have an opportunity of retrieving their bad luck in case they may have been disappointed in their horses staying powers.

We would furthermore, as we have repeatedly done before, recommend the introduction of steeplechases. To make this kind of race thoroughly attractive the public money added should be on as liberal a scale as in the first-class races on the flat, and the terms should be advertised with the original programme, so that owners might have plenty of time to look about them. It may be said that the steeple-chases at Poona broke down last year. But, even supposing they did, should the Stewards be disheartened because a class of races which has met with so much discouragement of late years did not all at once assert its power? Besides, last year the entries at Poona were good, and it was only through a chapter of accidents that the open Steeplechase broke down. Two of the horses entered went lame, and a third was withdrawn in consequence of the sudden departure of his owner for England. In addition to steeplechases we would introduce cross-county races over rough ground such as has to be ridden over in pursuit of the boar, and we would take good care to make the course sufficiently stiff to prevent any horse winning merely because he had a great turn of speed on the flat. We know of no sort of handicap that brings Arabs more on equal terms with each other than a burst from the Pagah Nullah to the Omlah Nullah, in the Alligaon jungles, a line of country that will at once suggest itself to any one who has had much hunting in the Bheematurry as the scene of many a famous run. We would give a good stake to be run for, and try and see if we could not rouse a little more life into some of our hunting men, many of whom, though not on the Turf, are passionately fond of field sports, and would only require a little drawing out to make them patronise races of this description. We would try to get up two races of this description, a short and a long one, and we venture to think that if a little trouble were taken such races would form the nucleus of what might in time become a highly popular and well patronised institution. That the public take as much, nay more, interest in races of this description than they do in flat races no unprejudiced man can deny. We have not at present time or space at our disposal to go into the many ways in which Stewards who are really anxious to discharge their duties in something more than a mere perfunctory way might make their programmes more attractive than they are at present, but we have indicated one or two of the most important changes necessary, and for the rest we would say, study variety. The programmes at present issued are admitted failures: see if you cannot exercise your ingenuity to improve them, and in drawing them up do try and get rid of the idea that you have only to study the interests of the monied men and the professional jockies.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S WEDDINGS.

FROM THE DISTRICTS OF GOHELWAR, 1ST MAY.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

THE Marriage-Ceremony had better be detailed here. It would be cruel to say that the hearts of the four expectant brides did not beat with feelings something akin to what the poet has described:—

He is coming, my love, my dear;
He is coming, my life, my fate;
The red rose cries 'He is near, He is near;'
And the white rose weeps 'He is late;'
The larkspur listens 'I hear, I hear;'
And the lily whispers, 'I wait.'

The rank or order of the brides has, I have remarked, been a very general subject of curiosity with strangers, so I may state here that it is not regulated according to age, descent, or wealth, but according to the order of betrothal. The first girl affianced always takes her rank above the second, the second above the third, and so on, but it ought to be understood at the same time that the succession to the *gadee* or throne is directed by the right of primogeniture without regard to the rank or age of the mother. The Wudwan princess having been the first affianced to the young Thakore of Bhownuggur, she was the first of the four led to the 'altar' by His Highness, but the same ceremony that was performed to unite them in the bonds of matrimony had to be repeated again and again without being in the least curtailed in the case of the others. It will suffice, therefore, to describe at length one of them—and I shall do the first—for it will do for all. The time appointed for the commencement of the ceremonies was immediately after lamp-light. At that time a procession, formed on a grander scale than was the one I have described in my letter of yesterday, left the palace gates to go a short distance out of the gates of the city. This time the bridegroom rode on horse-back as became a valiant bridegroom, and was dressed in a red coat—a colour indispensable to the occasion—embroidered with tinsel. The effect of the torch-lights was grand. It proceeded more than a mile out of the city, when it stopped, and the forerunners of another procession which could be seen coming from the opposite direction soon met it. In a few seconds more a car closely covered and guarded on the right and left came up and took its stand two or three yards in front of the bridegroom, who instantly dismounted at this juncture and at once went up to the right side of the car, demanding entrance. The excitement among the people gathered round His Highness now reached fever point, and the pressure among the crowd was something indescribable. It has been ventured how the royal bridegroom was not beside himself at the difficult position he was put in at this moment. Well, the demand of entrance was refused. To a stranger it would have seemed that matters had arrived at a crisis. But His Highness was well-versed in his part, and he is credited with having performed it admirably. To the "keeper" of the carriage curtain he promised a sum of money if he would open the carriage, and immediately flap went the *purdah*, which disclosed a lady of high pretensions thoroughly veiled and thickly jewelled sitting on a cushion in the car, and one or two handmaids sitting opposite to her. The latter dismounted from the left side as soon as the curtain was removed on the right. His Highness then seated himself in the car, and the veiled bride, according to the prevailing usage, was moving from her place to take her seat opposite to her master's, when His Highness intimated that he preferred she should retain her seat on his own left. No sooner said than done,—and, spite of protestations from the venerable ladies of the court who were in the train in other cars, a word sufficed to blow away—for ever let it be hoped—one more form symbolical of the Hindu notion of woman's utter inferiority to man.

Bridegroom and bride thus seated, the car wended its way in the direction of the town, surrounded by the big procession of course. The *purdahs* on both the sides of the *ruth*—that is the vernacular for a car—were now thrown open. It contained a people's hope and joy, and the people had a right to see them. Notwithstanding the heat and crowd and bustle His Highness kept up in excellent style, and responded most cheerfully and incessantly to the numerous expressions of joy which were visible here, there, everywhere. It was one convulsive scene of rejo

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR APRIL.

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

The total exports from Great Britain during the month of April amounted to £19,500,000, showing a decrease of £1,875,000 on those of the previous month.

The total imports amounted to £31,625,000.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor introduced Bills for amending the judicature of Ireland and Scotland and for constituting one final appeal Court for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The Lower House of Convocation have adopted Resolutions adverse to the Bill proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to enable episcopal authorities to restrain any clergyman from introducing irregular practices into the Church Services.

TERMINATION OF THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

The colliers' strike at Durham has terminated, the men having accepted the reduction in wages. There is also a prospect of a settlement of the agricultural lock-out of Unionist farm-labourers in the Eastern Countries, through the mediation of some members of Parliament.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	**5¾d.**
Exchange on India	**1s. 10⅜d.**
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	**96½.**
4½ do. do.	**98.**
5½ do. do.	**102½.**

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	**£ 9,000,000. Dec. £ 687,500.**
Bills discounted	**£21,750,000. Dec. £4,687,500.**
Bullion	**£21,250,000. Dec. £ 375,000.**
3 per cent. Consols, for account	**93¾**
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	**94½**
Bar Silver	**58⅞**

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Abbotsford, Ægean, Colombo, Renown.

SUPPOSED BURST OF THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

TELEGRAMS received this morning from Colombo report that the S. W. monsoon broke there on the 2nd May. From Cochin telegrams report very rough weather with heavy sea.

THE Calcutta Market Bill has, we see it stated, received the assent of the Viceroy.

A SIGNAL hoisted at the Castle Flag-staff yesterday, indicated that the barometer was falling. Possibly the cyclone which has just visited Madras may be working round in this direction.

MR. JUSTICE LOUIS JACKSON has been deputed to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Lorien, Judge of the Rungpore District, and was to have left Calcutta yesterday for the purpose.

THE scientific expedition projected to Central Asia does not seem to be in a vigorous condition. The *Moscow Gazette* hints that the co-operation of the London Geographical Society would be very useful.

WE understand that a telegram has been received from Aden which states that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, which left Bombay in company with the Hankow, beat the latter steamer to Aden by about 16 hours.

THE cultivation of ipecacuanha at Darjeeling would appear to have proved a success. We read in the local journal that the few plants imported a year or two since for experimental cultivation have increased to between sixty and seventy thousand.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Tuesday the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure was passed and the Bill, introduced by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, to establish a uniform age of majority for persons domiciled in British India, was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six months. We publish elsewhere a special report of the proceedings.

THE *Englishman* has been informed that a proposal to form a Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Allahabad during the ensuing cold season, has been officially sanctioned, and that the East Indian Railway Volunteers have invited the Darjeeling Volunteers to be their guests, also providing them with free passages by steamer and rail from and back to Karagola. We have not heard whether any invitation has been given to the Calcutta Volunteers to attend the proposed camp.

GLANDERS has made its appearance among the horses at Bangalore and, in view of the danger that accrues to the valuable horse property, both Government and other at that station, by the yearly importations of dealers, a Madras paper suggests the employment of one of the garrison Veterinary Surgeons at a certain fee to examine and report on the animals so imported. The baneful effects of this disease are well known, and it certainly behoves those in authority to use all legitimate means in their power to counteract them.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says that the Commander-in-Chief's pet project for establishing part of the British force in India among the hills for some months each year, has now been partially realized in the case of the Rawul Pindee Brigade, 300 of whom—including 60 men of the 4th Hussars, 40 gunners, and 200 men of the 70th Regiment—have been sent to the Chumiari plateau. In this spot, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, on the hills twenty-five miles south-east of Murree, the men will form a standing camp until the end of October.

MR. G. E. WITHERS, the Manager of the newly launched Alpha Gold Mining Company in the Wynaad, writes to the *Bangalore Examiner* to the effect that the reef which he is now working on the Company's account will turn out on the average as well as any reefs in Australia, provided that it be properly worked. He says further that he has now some three or four thousand tons of valuable stone on the surface awaiting machinery for crushing, and which he is convinced will yield a handsome return. Should this prove correct there is no saying what effect the result may have upon the future of that and many other parts of India.

INFORMATION has been received by telegraph of a break on the South-west line of the Madras Railway near Gooriattum, which is about 96 miles from Madras, the effect of which is to stop all traffic between Madras and Bangalore, Mettapollium (for Ootacamund), Salem (for the Shevaroy Hills) and Beypore, and it will no doubt prove inconvenient to the Madras people just now. Our information does not give any particulars of the break, but it is more than likely that the recent heavy weather has something to do with it; probably the flooding of a river and the destruction of a bridge or embankment may have taken place.

THE Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P., the *Pioneer* informs us, has been the guest at Ghazeepore (where he arrived on Monday morning) of Mr W. Oldham, C.S. His Honor and party visited the magistrate's cutcherry and the jail in the course of the day, also Lord Cornwallis' monument and the recently abandoned Stud buildings, which it is proposed to convert into a barrack for short-term prisoners, as the jail is somewhat crowded. The distinguished travellers resumed their journey on Monday evening, at half-past 11 P.M., for Dera Ghat, but owing to indisposition, Mr. Dashwood, the Officiating Commissioner of Benares, was unable to accompany them.

THE *Madras Athenæum* remarks:—Persons coming from Royapooram to Madras on Tuesday, 5th May, may have observed the wreck of a vessel thrown up against Abercrombie's Battery. It was not, however, as might at first have been supposed, a new victim of the treacherous sea but merely the hull of the Phœnix, a ship lately run ashore at Royapooram, which, after being embedded in the sand and sunk out of sight, has thus, like its fabled namesake, arisen, though not in this case, from its ashes. The fortunate purchaser of the wreck is to be congratulated on being saved an infinity of trouble by his venture having been thus washed ashore.

THE Calcutta papers are informed that Government intends very soon to resume the surveys of the Indian coast line on an extensive scale. These surveys were stopped on the abolition of the Indian Navy, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a correct chart of any part of the Indian seas to be found now. The frequent wrecks that occur indicate the pressing necessity for the resumption of the surveys, and the work will be taken in hand next cold season under the supervision of Captain A. D. Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, a good hydrographer. He is now in Calcutta, but leaves for England soon to mature certain arrangements, returning in the winter to commence work. The operations will be generally directed by Col. Thuillier, Surveyor-General.

THE Sutlej Bridge, the Lahore paper tells us, was permanently re-opened on Saterday last—the down mail of that date being the first train to pass over the bridge in its finished state. The diversion at the west end of the bridge, which for the last few months has done such good service as a temporary means of communication over this most difficult river, will of course be now removed. The testing of the new girders by the Company's Agent, Mr. Harrison, and the Consulting Engineer to Government, Colonel Pollard, was, we believe, most satisfactory. Uninterrupted communication is now restored over the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi system in the Punjab; all the results of the rain and flood disasters; during late years having now been remedied and trains will, we hope, for the future run through without let or hindrance.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg letter the news from Central Asia is that the Turcomans are doing their best to pay the tribute, and the Government is now occupied in organising the country. The plan for the regular administration of the several provinces into which Turkestan is to be divided is so far matured as to have been submitted to the Council of the Empire; but, according to the *Moscow Gazette*, it is so cumbrous and expensive that if it should be adopted, the ponderous machinery which constitutes the great defect of the home administration will be carried into Central Asia. The regulations for the organisation of the western province, which is to be called the Trans-Caspien Military Division, have already been made public. This territory, according to the official definition of its boundaries, extends from the Gulf of Atrau, in the Caspian, to the Atrek, which will henceforth be the boundary between Russia and Persia; and from the eastern coast of the Caspian to the western frontier of the Khanate of Khiva, including the islands lying near the peninsulas of Bougatch and Manguishlak. The administration of the province, which will be a military organisation and entirely distinct from that of Turkestan, will be under the authority of the Viceroy of the Caucasus-Turkestan, on the other hand, will be under the control of the Minister of War.

ELECTION OF A TOWN COUNCILLOR.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices to elect a Town Councillor in place of Lieut.-Colonel Baker, resigned.

The chairman, Mr. J. A. Forbes, was not present at the meeting. Dr. Blaney said that, from what they knew of the chairman's punctuality, he did not think it was likely he would attend. They had already waited some time for him; and Dr. Blaney proposed that Mr. Currey, the chairman of the Town Council, should take the chair. The Hon'ble Narayan Wasudew seconded the proposition, and Mr. Currey took the chair.

The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

The chairman said the only business before the meeting was the election of a Town Councillor in place of Lieut. Col. Baker, resigned.

The Hon'ble Narayen Wasudew proposed that Dr. Cook be elected a Town Concillor in place of Lieut. Col Baker.

Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas seconded the proposition.

Several of the Corporationers stamped their feet upon the floor in token of their approbation of the nomination, and the motion was considered nearly carried, when

Mr. Martin Wood remarked he must confess it seemed rather a rapid sort of proceeding to propose a name in this way and to carry the motion without anything being said by the proposer in support of it; but of course that was a very easy way to dismiss things and be done with them. Dr. Cook no doubt was an excellent man and would make an excellent member of the Corporation; but he (Mr. Wood) thought that, on these occasions, they should rather have a little more choice. He had not been present at the last two or three meetings, but he thought the last two members had been proposed and elected in this cut-and-dry fashion; and he did not know how far this was permissible under the rules for the guidance of the Corporation. He thought it would be better if there were three or four names submitted so as to give a wider choice; and he, therefore, took leave to propose Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. That gentleman had given great attention to municipal affairs when it was worth while doing so, and would be eminently suited for filling the post.

The chairman—You will excuse my interrupting you, but Mr. Hamilton Maxwell is not a member of the Corporation!

Mr. Wood—I am very sorry he is not. Then, if you will allow me, I propose the name of Mr. A. C. Olipbant. He is well known to the members of the Corporation from his recent connection with it.

Mr. G. A. Barnett seconded the proposition.

The chairman invited observations on any of the members proposed.

Mr. Ormiston said it was no use, for he understood the whole thing was a cut-and-dry affair. He would have proposed Mr. Barnett, but on coming to the meeting he was told that members had already made up their minds about it. The last time he was in the room, he had intended to make some observations on a proposition; but he was told the whole thing had been settled beforehand; and he thought Mr. Wood would find the same thing.

The chairman said it was rather in a hurry that the proposition about Dr. Cook was put. He would now admit Mr. Wood's amendment, and put it first to the vote.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee—I don't think it is an amendment.

The Chairman—I beg your pardon, it is but an amendment. I will first put it, and then you may propose another amendment if you choose.

The Hon'ble Narayan Wasudew said he had asked Mr. Hamilton Maxwell to take up the vacant Town Councillorship, and he held a note in his hand in which Mr. Maxwell declined to do so. It being a private note to himself, he felt he was not at liberty to read it.

Mr. Wood's amendment found only four European voters for it, Dr. Cook being one of them, and was lost. Mr. Narayan's original proposition was carried almost unanimously.

The Chairman declared Dr. Cook was duly elected a member of the Town Council. This was all the business before the meeting.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 2nd May 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	91,929	5	0
Merchandize	3,86,788	9	0
Electric Telegraph	1,063	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	607	8	0
Total Rs.	4,80,428	6	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles ... Total Rs.	3,91,123	7	4
Increase Rs.	89,304	14	8

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

IT is said that an Irishman will never attend Donnybrook fair or an execution without his tail-coat and a pipe. The same can fairly be said of Goanese. A gentleman whom I wish I knew better tells me he was on a trip to Goa for sea air a short time ago, and he had the curiosity to attend a morning service (some grand feast) and a ball and funeral in Panjim. About two-thirds, or more, of the male population sported tail-coats; at the ball it was indeed a sight to see young lads, hardly out of their teens, with long tail-coats, *a la* Teddy O'Rourke. But what struck my friend most was that at the church no sooner was the service over than at the gate of the sacred edifice almost every man seemed to be prepared with the national *beedee*; matches of course being ready in their pockets. In Old Goa, where this gentleman stayed for a few days, he met a funeral, and there again tail-coats seemed to be the rage, and of the Goanese Pats in the rear of the procession some were busy smoking the conventional *beedees*.

Now that a new Secretary is about to be appointed for the Chamber of Commerce, it is to be hoped the new incumbent will remedy one evil of his department. The Chamber of Commerce have a man at Carnac Bunder for measuring bales, &c., exported from that place seaward. Power should, I think, be given to that man to receive payment for the measurements he does. A friend of mine, a few weeks ago, had to export some cases of sundries from Carnac Bunder. Measurement being made, he was told by the measurer that payment, amounting in all to about five annas, could not be received by him but by the Town Custom House. My friend had accordingly to wend his way to the Custom House in the Fort, and spend about a rupee, just because the measurer had no power to make collections on the spot where the cases, &c., are measured. This is very awkward; and if many merchants have to pay in the proportion of one rupee buggy-hire to five annas' measurement expenses for the goods they get measured, why, I pity them.

YESTERDAY an excited crowd of people might have been observed clustered round the door of a well known musical establishment in the Fort. Observing them closely, I saw them stretch forward their hands imploringly towards a gentleman with a high brow and a not unphilanthropic-looking face. Imagining that these might be victims of the dreadful Famine, I made eager inquiries as to the cause of their excitement. Judge of my surprise when I learned that these were the members of the late Town Band, and that what they were clamouring for was their arrears of wages! The gentleman with the high brow explained to me that these men had played to the public all through last monsoon and regularly since; that he kept hoping that the public would yet support the band and enable him to pay the men; but that after all, this is what it had come to—the men had been clamouring for their wages from an early hour in the morning, and he had to struggle to satisfy them in the best way he could! I thought it rather a melancholy fact that the Town Band had come to this, and I earnestly hoped, for the credit of Bombay, that Calcutta would not hear of the story, and publish it sarcastically as a comment upon the boast, "Bombay is the second city in the Empire." I think it advisable that the portraits of Mr. Oliphant and the other gentlemen who opposed Mr. Macfarlane's motion that the Municipality should support the Town Band should be taken at once, so that if "treasons, stratagems, or spoils" arise in the city their authors may be suspected, apprehended, and condemned according to the dictum of one Shakspeare, who expresses a very decided opinion about the bent of character of those who have no music in their soul. It may be said that the Town Band did not produce music. But it did to a very great extent, otherwise the Bandstand would not have been crowded on those nights when the Band appeared and left almost empty on other nights. I hope that the city will by some means see that these poor Goanese musicians get their wages; it is rather hard upon them if they are doomed to receive no change whatever for their notes.

THERE is a social and domestic subject to which I would like to direct the attention of your readers. I dare not tell you how many Dorothies and Marthas, all patterns of domestic virtues, have urged it upon me: suffice it that at last my feelings have been so wrought upon by one of my favourite Dorothies that I can no longer refrain from indignantly flourishing the subject under your venerable nose, as it were. Why will people who have bad servants, and discharge them, persist in giving them chits describing them as admirable this, that, or the other thing? The vexation which is caused by this trifling with veracity and justice has wrung wrath from many an angelic bosom. I know, of course, why people give these misleading "good characters." Take the case for instance of Mrs. Martha Thingummy, newly married, and a great friend of mine. She, good soul, is of course desperately anxious to please her husband, and when she succeeds in seeing him happy over a cutlet or an omelette, it does my old heart good to see her bend over his shoulder, and, with a smile of virtuous pride beaming over her countenance, illuminating it as if the glorious sun were shining upon every part of it at once, ask him, "Is that nice, dear, precious old Duckums?" finishing the question with a vigorous smack. But when the soup is bad, the meat underdone, the pudding wretched, and Mr. Thingummy looks sour—for every man hates a bad dinner after a hard day's work—then the sunshine flies from Mrs. Thingumny's face, and she looks as dark as a monsoon cloud as she mutters, "it's that odious cook again." Then Nana the Butler is called in, and he is told that he must find a new cook at once, as the present one does nothing but spoil good meat, and make her wretched, and that it is perfectly useless for her to attempt to keep house until a new cook is brought, &c. &c. And old Nana steps out, and says "Jao" to the cook, who gets such an explanation as Nana—who in the household is *custos rotolorum*, *cookalorum*, and any other *orum* that Mr. Slender could suggest—may think proper to give. Poor old b—barchie comes weeping to Martha, and asks, at all events, for a chit. Martha's heart, after all, is a soft one, and she feels a slight pang of regret at dismissing the cook so summarily, and to soothe her conscience somewhat she sits down and writes a note which sets forth that Manuel de Souza is a first rate cook, sober, honest, and inoffensive, and a regular attender at church—for under the excuse of going to church Mr. Manuel de Souza has enjoyed a hebdomadal holiday ever since he entered the service of Mrs. Martha Thingummy. On the strength of this chit, Mr. Manuel soon gets another situation, in which he contrives to be the cause of so many quarrels between a husband and wife who had thitherto loved each other ordinarily passionately that a Divorce Court would have been the result had he not, fortunately for the peace of the household, been dismissed. Strange to say, however, he gets another chit setting forth that he is an excellent cook. And so this model cook goes on—spoiling innumerable dinners, repeatedly being dismissed, but always getting good characters from soft-hearted mistresses, until in a few years he, through being a bad cook, has more good characters than any really good cook that can be pointed out. Tired at length of shifting situations, he sets up a small long hat shop, and lets out his innumerable chits to incompetent cooks who willingly pay him a few annas for the loan of them. Now this is a heart-rending system, and I beg to bring it to the notice of the gentlewomen and gentlemen of England that it is due to their own lolly in giving chits to bad servants that they get badly served. To those who have too weak a side to withstand the appeals of a dismissed cook I would suggest a compromise. Let them give him a chit, but at the same time let it suggest the truth. Here is a model which Mrs. Penelope Jones gave to her cook the other day, and he put it in his pocket as proudly as though he had obtained a certificate of competence from Soyer:—

Marble Hill, April 4, 1874.

"John Braganza has been in my service for a considerable time—say, a fortnight. I have found him to be an exceedingly plain cook—sober, so far as I know—and willing to do what he can to please me, and I part with him because he has been somewhat unsuccessful in his very laudable endeavours."

BOMBAY has been anxiously looking out for a vindication which the *Times of India* has promised on behalf of its special correspondent, who so elegantly "did" the Bhownuggur festivities. Your contemporary said *your* correspondent made charges which involved the "journalistic ruin" of *its* correspondent. "Journalistic rubbish," I should say, for everybody knows that the news paper correspondent of a special type is too thick-skinned to feel acutely any criticism upon his conduct. Take the case of a special correspondent that I came in contact with quarter of a century ago. His name was Fireworks—at all events, that was the name which his professional brethren gave him, probably because he was always on the point of "going off" somewhere. Fireworks was the favourite reporter of the *Chotagaum Times*, the proprietors of which, through irregular and defective appreciation, sometimes thought highly of Fireworks and at other times considered that one day he would succeed even more perfectly than the editor in making the paper a laughing-stock—an encroachment upon his privileges which, as you may imagine, the editor often felt inclined to resent. Fireworks had an eye which seemed to revolve all over the country in search of subjects for his sensational pen. On one occasion, while sitting at his desk chawing the end of his immortal cheroot, which never seemed to be lit, and never seemed to come to any other end than the one he chewed, his eye rested upon the announcement that the Rajah of Gaelnuggur, who had been so struck by a glimpse he once caught of a Highland regiment that he took to wearing kilts himself, was about to dance a Highland fling. For a week after this discovery Fireworks had evidently something on his mind—a novelty in his condition which at once betrayed to his friend that he had conceived another grand project for the "special" elevation of the *Chotagaum Times*. Then one day he disappeared from Chotagaum. In a day or two afterwards the *Chotagaum Times* announced that its celebrated special correspondent, whose graphic style was so well known, had gone forth on an expedition to Gaelnuggur to behold the imposing spectacle of the Rajah luxuriating in mid-air in the graceful motions of Celtic saltation, and that on that morning they published his first letter. Well do I remember that communication, for the style of Mr. Fireworks was inimitable. He had eyes of supernatural penetration, so that he saw a mystery, something to make breathing stertorous, in things in which people with common eyes could discern nothing extraordinary. His first letter was dated from Gutterbaug, and ran somewhat as follows:—"Here I am, in accordance with your instructions, carried out by me at a few minutes' notice, reclining on a divan in the refreshment-room of Gutterbaug. As I pen these lines the palm trees are waving in the motionless air with a musical monotony, and the sun is shining in meridian effulgence. Do not misunderstand me. I am perfectly sure of my facts. I feel proud to have been commissioned by you to proceed on this splendid enterprise—an enterprise which is destined to have the greatest consequences—to throw light upon the remarkable expansion of the art of Terpsichore which has been developed of late years among the nobles of India. I expect to be able to give you full particulars of the illustrious Rajah of Gaelnuggur's Highland fling in a day or two. But I cannot close this communication without approaching, with great reluctance, a subject which is of vast importance to the public. I have just eaten two chickens, some ham, and drunk two large bottles of beer. I told the keeper of the refreshment-rooms that I was Fireworks, belonging to the *Chotagaum Times*. He said he did not know me, and did not know what I meant when I remarked that I was a 'power in the land.' He then gave me his bill, and after being asked repeatedly to pay it I have no hesitation in saying that the chickens were bad, the ham was bad, and the beer vile. I repeat it emphatically. This is a public matter. These lines will not have been written in vain if I am the humble means of creating a reform in the refreshment establishment at Gutterbaug." Fireworks then continued his journey. He had influenza on the way to the next stage of his journey, and he gave an interesting account to the readers of the *Chotagaum Times* of his handkerchiefs and his nose, excusing himself for dwelling on these details because he felt himself to be an individual upon whom the eyes of the world were fixed. His next letter was dated from a hill station. He commenced it—"I am now within sight of the sea. In accordance with your instructions I have come hither. I think you have done well to despatch me on this errand, as every hour makes me become more conscious of the importance of my enterprise. As I write these lines, a tall, handsome native, to whom I have revealed myself, stands near me with a smile of pleasure and satisfaction upon his face, and in the distance the white breakers of the ocean are endeavouring vainly to throw cold water in the burning face of heaven. The breeze is playing with my jet ringlets. This is a solemn fact. I am stating it with the greatest deliberation. There are people who are sceptical of everything. These people I defy—humbly but emphatically. In a few days hence you shall have an account of the Rajah's feat in performing the Highland Fling." His next letter called forth a leader from the *Chotagaum Times*, which pointed him out to its readers as an example of its enterprise and of their good fortune in reaping the benefit of the services of a correspondent such as Fireworks. That letter commenced as follows:—"I have not forgotten your orders, and in obedience with your instructions I am now here. I am within sight of Gaelnuggur, and as my *currente calamo* glides along the present sheet of paper I can get a glimpse of the steeples and minarets of the city, while vultures hover in the air, and furtive jackals share possession of the wide and roomy streets with ponderous Bunnias and dark gazelle-eyed daughters of the country going forth to market with their lotahs. I am only twelve miles from Gaelnuggur, which is situated on an eminence slightly above the level of the spot from which I am now addressing you. The country I have passed through is one of the most interesting in the world. I have no hesitation in making this statement. I thank heaven that I am a cautious man. Yesterday I saw a wonderful instance of the resources of this country. A hen was quietly grazing outside of a gaum. Suddenly a rabbit sprang out of a hole and after a desperate struggle killed it. This proved to me that rabbits are so plentiful that in the struggle for existence necessity has so far overcome their natural instincts that from being strict vegetarians they have turned into most ferocious carnivora. Notwithstanding the impertinent protests of the owner, I put the remains of the hen in my pocket, and will be happy to exhibit them in Bombay for the inspection of the curious. For shooting, there cannot be a finer country in India than the vicinity of Gaelnuggur. I say this advisedly, because I have not, I must confess, seen the whole of the rest of India. Ere many suns have gone down I expect to have put you in possession of interesting particulars regarding the coming undertaking by the Rajah which in these desolate regions is much talked about." The next letter from the indomitable Fireworks was dated from the Political Resident's mansion, Gaelnuggur, and the first part of it ran:—"A heavenly day. The sun is on high. The birds twitter on the sprays. A gentle soothing calm has taken possession of my breast. There are no trees in this country: I have this on good authority. I pledge my honour that this is a fact. In accordance with your instructions I have to report upon the Rajah of Gaelnuggur's Highland Fling, which took place yesterday amid the booming of cannons, the roar of tom-toms, and the soft lightnings which flashed forth from the eyes of his daughters, who were concealed behind large curtains. As I was walking abroad last evening, my chariot suddenly turned round a corner, where I found myself face to face with the Rajah and a large retinue. The crowd fell on their knees before me, and His Highness descended from his conveyance and begged to be introduced to me. When I had told him who I was, I had once more an opportunity of observing the instinctive deference which innate gentlemanliness and civilisation extort even from the breasts of untutored savages. The Rajah shook in terror before me, and begged me to speak well of him in Asia, Europe, America, Africa, and the rising coral hemisphere Oceania. Taking my wet and heavy half-smoked cheroot—the one I always use—from my mouth, assured him by a dignified wave of my hand, I then gave him a gentle hint that many of his jewels might prove superfluous to him, and that at all events the world would only believe in the enlightenment of a Hindoo prince if it were told by some competent gentleman that he had parted with many of his barbaric gems. He smiled. I think he winked knowingly at me—confound the damned niggar's sarcastic penetration! At a signal from him guns were fired in my honour, and the glittering retinue moved onwards. As I write these lines the remembrance of the occasion flashes across my brain. To-morrow I hope to be able to give you some particulars about the wonderful *pas seul Ecossais* which the noble Rajah was so successful in executing." On the next day Fireworks wrote that he was well pleased with the Rajah, the Political Resident, and the Rajah's mental cultivator—(upon the latter he had forced the honour of taking up his residence with him);—stated some facts which he had on the best authority; told the world where he was writing "these lines from;" and again deferred his magnificent description of the Rajah's Highland Fling. Day after day the readers of the *Chotagaum Times* opened their paper in breathless expectation of seeing the promised account of the actual ceremony, but only to be disappointed. At last Fireworks returned to Chotagaum, and after a long series of graphic letters, in which a decisive and modest opinion was passed upon everything and everybody in Gaelnuggur, he contrived to bring his correspondence to a close without giving that minute account of the Rajah of Gaelnuggur's "Highland Fling" which he had so often promised to the world. This was many years ago, and I suppose poor Fireworks has gone to a world where his peculiar talents are more warmly appreciated than they were in Chotagaum. Fireworks' letters were a good deal discussed at the time they appeared, and though he repeatedly threatened to reply to his critics, yet he never was such a fool as to talk of "his journalistic ruin," and I should say that a good many of the special correspondents of the present day are just as sensible as old Fireworks was.

INDIAN NEWS.

MORE RAIN AT DARJEELING.—Rain fell here on Monday and Wednesday last. On the latter day the amount was rather considerable. Much good has been done by the rain, vegetation having been wonderfully freshened up by it. Tea plant, too, has been much improved by the favourable weather of the past week.—*Darjeeling News.*

MORE FIRES ON TEA GARDENS NEAR DARJEELING.—Last Sunday morning the drying house at Tukdah, belonging to the Darjeeling Company, was burnt down. A great press of work had been going on for some days, and the tea-makers were completely tired out. The fire is probably attributable to some culpable neglect on the part of these men, as it is surmised that the fire was caused by a spark from the drying chulas getting to the bamboo matting on the leaf-drying machawn, and, as everything was exceptionally dry, it was from the first quite impossible to get the fire under. Mr. Murray, the manager, was fortunately, though with considerable difficulty, able to confine the fire to this single building, and thus saved the storing house, leaf-rolling house, machinery, carpenters' shop, and charcoal godown. The loss is a house burnt down, about a hundred maunds of tea, a hundred empty tea boxes, and some sundries. As the Darjeeling Company is in the habit of insuring their tea, the pecuniary loss to them will be very small. A fire at this season of the year is even at the best a cause of very great inconvenience, but, fortunately, they are able to carry on manufacture as before at Tukdah, and it is hoped that the godown will have a new roof on in a few days.

Some coolie lines were burnt down at the Tukwar garden on Saturday night.—*Darjeeling News.*

JUNGLE TRIBES OF THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.—The Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rupees 2,000 as tukkavi or aid to the jungle-tribes consisting of Irulers, Moodughurs, Sholagurs, Kaders and Mulcers, as they are variously called in the several hill localities they inhabit. Some, if not all, of these tribes are wretchedly poor, scarcely even possessing a cloth, and they have hitherto existed by a destructive cultivation in the forests by burning the trees and planting in the cleared spots for one season, and then renewing this destructive process. The Collector of the district has arranged personally with several of these tribes that they will re-cultivate the former clearings and destroy no more forest, and, as one of the reasons for the former destructive process was the want of proper implements, he proposes to aid each headman of a settlement with tools, such as mamoties, billhooks, and axes, with which to clear and till the ground, and, where requisite, with seed-grain, repayable after three years. Should the value of the tools or grain supplied be even eventually not recovered such expenditure will be greatly more economical and advantageous to the permanent interests of the country than the destruction of timber bearing tracts. It is a necessity that these tribes must live; they must have grain to subsist on, and, as they have no money to buy it from others, they must grow it themselves. The Collector has been a good deal among them in their hill-clearings, heard their grievances, and promised them assistance; and he thinks it will be a better policy to obtain a control over them by such intercourse than by the hitherto severe course of prohibiting their cultivation, which, in fact, is scarcely possible, owing to the long distances, paucity of the forest subordinates, and general inaccessibility of their locations. The evil is done before it can be prevented, but by warnings and assistance, such as he now proposes, it is hoped to get them to follow a more settled course of agriculture.—*Madras Times.*

TURKEY has just been visited by its first "strike." The boatmen of Rhodes struck the other day, not for increased fares, but in consequence of the imposition of a new tax. It seems that Ismail Masbouk Pasha, the Governor, caused it to be notified to all the boatmen and skippers of the island that from the 13th ult. they would be required to pay a tax decreed at Constantinople. Upon the owners of all coasting vessels measuring less than five tons the new impost was to be levied at the rate of 25 piastres per month. Common boats and skiffs divided into three classes were to pay 15 for the third, and 20 and 25 for the first and second classes. This order created as much commotion among the Rhodes boatmen as Mr. Lowe's famous match tax among the match-sellers of London. Rain stretched them in a body on the quays in "a strike." On the arrival of the English and French steamers not a boat put off from the shore, and the passengers on board who were entirely innocent of having any hand in the odious tax, were of course the sufferers. A strike in Turkey is, however, very rare by the authorities with less reverence than are strikes in England. The Pasha was by no means disconcerted by this occurrence. Before the boatmen had time to enjoy their holiday they found themselves comfortably esconced in gaol by order of the Pasha; their boats in the meantime being manned by the sailors of the gunboat *Ismaile-Karak*. In the general incarceration of boatmen which took place, several of those employed by the different steamship agencies were also taken captive. This led to "consular intervention," and the boatmen were conceded a respite of one month to petition against the tax.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a pure concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges Belgium.

THE CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

IT is no longer matter of doubt that Madras has been whithin the influence of another great cyclone, and that but for the timely precautions taken yesterday morning in sending the shipping to sea, the beach might now present the same heartrending spectacle of ship wrecks which was witnessed just to years ago. How the shipping have fared at sea we have yet to learn; all the steamers and English ships had got well away to sea by shortly after midday yesterday, and at 6 o'clock last night, only two small native craft were to be seen in the roads—at one moment lifted high on the huge crested waves, at the next buried almost out of sight with nothing but the masts visible to the spectator on the shore. We are afraid all the native craft, have had a bad time of it. One of the above-mentioned dhonies had yesterday evening already begun to drift to the south. Early this morning when the force of the cyclone was at its greatest, and with the wind blowing straight on the shore, she was landed high on the beach at St. Thome, and all her crew escaped without much risk or trouble. The other dhoney which anchored opposite the end of the pier, is nowhere to be seen. It is supposed that she also drifted to the south and has been driven ashore somewhere to the south of Madras.

From inquiries which we have made at the Observatory and the Master Attendant's Office, there can be little doubt that the cyclone which has just passed by us was one of unusual force and magnitude. For the past week the barometer has been indicating atmospheric changes, and on Saturday last it began to show a decided tendency downwards. This symptom was even more marked on Sunday morning, and by midday on Sunday the barometrical indications of disturbed weather were evident. The weather was extremely sultry the whole day, and people who paraded along the Beach Road on Sunday evening in search of sea breeze, saw a sight, away out at sea, that they will not easily forget. The lightning seemed literally to run along the whole horizon, extending as far as the eye could reach; and every now and then would concentrate, as it were, into a nucleus which would burst in fiery jets just above the horizon. As a spectacle, it was grand but so unusual that it required no deep knowledge of meteorology to be convinced that it signified tempestuous weather in the bay.

The lowest reading of the barometer at the Observatory was at 1 o'clock this morning, when it marked 29·17. At 2 o'clock it had gone up a little, and by 10 o'clock it had recovered a third of an inch of its depression. In the cyclone of 1872, the lowest reading of the barometer was 29·29; so it will be seen that there were well-grounded fears that Madras would suffer even more on this occasion than she did on the last. But happily Madras was not this time so much within the influence of the storm as she was in that of May 1872, the centre of which, it will be remembered, passed near Sadras. From the enormous size of the waves and the great depression of the barometer yesterday, it may be inferred that yesterday's cyclone was of greater force and extent than that of 1872.

The force of the wind yesterday was never quite so high as it was in 1872, though it was higher than in 1865. The Observatory records show that 53 miles an hour—equal to a pressure of about 14lbs. per square foo—was the maximum velocity reached in 1872. This was early on the morning of the 2nd May, when all the ships were driven ashore. The maximum velocity recorded last night was about 50 miles an hour; and the maximum in 1865 was 47 miles an hour. The trees in Madras have not suffered so much on the present occasion as they did in 1872, but this may be accounted for perhaps from the fact that the wind came mostly from the land instead of from the sea.

The rainfall during this cyclone has been unusually heavy. Over 7 inches had fallen up to 12 o'clock last night; the greatest fall occurred between 6 and 10 yesterday morning when five inches were measured. The result of this rapid fall was of course that many streets were flooded, and many tanks filled or partially filled, while the Cooum rose with extraordinary rapidity.—*Madras Mail*, May 6.

THE DAILY NEWS' "SPECIAL."

(*Englishman.*)

THE following extract from the letter of the special correspondent of the *Daily News* is deserving of some attention:—

Famine seems an unpromising topic to yield fun, yet I have seldom laughed more heartily than at an incident of the afternoon connected with famine in the strictest sense.

Mr. Magrath, the sub-divisional officer, having returned from a hurried tour through his sub-division had summoned for the afternoon a gathering of the well-to-do zemindars and other men of substance in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of stimulating them to subscribe towards the alleviation of the famine threatening to prevail around them, the pursy Baboos and moolvies convened accordingly coming to the gathering with no small pomp and circumstance. Some rode with state on elephants, others came in ornamented palkees with liveried bearers and pyadas

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

YESTERDAY (Tuesday, April 14) afternoon a public meeting in connection with the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Among those present were the Marquis of Salisbury (Secretary of State for India), Lord Lawrence, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Professor Fawcett, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. W. Arbuthnot (of the Indian Council), Sir Charles Trevelyam, Lieutenant-Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr. John Flemifig, K.S.I., Mr. Dent Mr. John Borradaile, &c.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said no doubt all present know that a committee had been sitting at the Mansion House for about two months for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Bengal Famine Fund. That committee had been doing all it could in a quiet way to obtain subscriptions from the benevolent public. But they had never forced the matter on public attention; they had never adopted sensational means or measures, not knowing whether the public were ripe for them. They had given the benevolent portion of the public an opportunity of sending subscriptions to the Mansion House if they thought proper, and the generous people of this country had sent a good deal of money. He assumed that a serious famine was impending over India; and he assumed that they had come there that day feeling the necessity of continuing the work, and pushing it on a little harder than had been done hitherto. He did not wish to take up the time of the meeting, as it was about to be addressed by his noble friend the Secretary of State for India; but he would give them some information with egard to the result of the appeal which had been made for contributions. His lordship then gave a long list of the subscriptions already received, amounting in the aggregate, he observed, to about 100,000*l*. The committee had caled that meeting, he went on on to say, in order that it might consider whether they ought not to continue in the course which they had been pursuing, and to urge the British public to contribute more liberally to assist their follow-subjects in India in their present trouble and distress. He received the previous morning from Lord Northbrook, Governor-General of India, the following letter:

Government House, Calcutta, March 20, 1874.

My dear Lord Mayor,—I am much obliged by your lordship's letter of the 20th of February, and by the kind expressions used towards myself both in the letter and at the meeting held at the Mansion House for the aid of the Bengal famine. The Chairman of the Relief Committee here will, I understand, keep your lordship fully informed of the manner in which their funds are being distributed. They are acting most cordially with the Government, and I think the City Committee have exercised a wise discretion in placing the funds collected in England in their hands. It is impossible to doubt that, over and above all that Government can do, an ample field will be found for the beneficial employment of large private subscriptions, for this was found to be the case in the somewhat similar circumstances of the Irish famine. I can say moreover that the moral and political advantage which is derived from the substantial expression of sympathy in England with distress in India is very great and that the exertions of your lordship's committee and be widely appreciated by her Majesty's Indian subjects. I have honour to enclose for the information of the committee a copy of the latest narrative of events in Behar. The whole of the papers have been and will be made public here, so that the committee can make any use of them which they may think desirable. The Government of India and of Bengal, as well as the local officers, are using their utmost exertions to cope with the distress, and to save the lives of the people. I trust that, by God's blessing, we may succeed to a very great extent, but the task is a gigantic one, and we have to deal with a people who are so patient that it is one of greatest difficulties of the local officers to induce them to make their wants known in sufficient time to preserve them, and especially their little children, from becoming famine-stricken. I feel confident that in the end both the exertions that have been made, and the difficulties that have had to be met, will be justly appreciated at home.—I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, yours sincerely, NORTHBROOK.

His lordship added that he was glad to have had the opportunity of reading that able and satisfactory letter; that they must all sympathies with that noble lord, and with the Marquis of Salisbury, who had such a serious matter in hand an Indian famine; and that with the people who said that the evil was too big to be dealt with the committee did not feel inclined to argue when the great object was to save lives. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury said—My Lords and Gentlemen, when I was asked by the Lord Mayor to come here and take part in this meeting, I consented to do so in the hope that I might be able to remove some misapprehensions which have got abroad on this subject. (Hear hear.) The resolution which I have to move is as follows—

That this meeting is convinced that the distress which prevails in certain districts in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar is severe and widespread, and certain to continue for many months. It therefore appeals to the people of England to come forward and assist in the efforts which the Government of India are making to meet the calamity and save human life.

Now, we have had news from the seat of this terrible calamity of the most various character. We have had constant and ample information from the Government which is charged with the duty of meeting it. We have also had information from very active and intelligent newspaper correspondents, who constantly give us all the information which they collect. But anything more various in tone than the information which reaches us through these channels it is impossible to conceive. On the one hand we have newspaper correspondents who would persuade us that there is no famine, and that this is a kind of drama got up to enable the Government to get rid of the rice which they have collected; on the other hand, we have correspondents who tell us of deaths counted by the hundred, and of calamity yet more vast dimly foreshadowed. Between these two extremes we have the information furnished by the Government of India itself, which speaks of very widespread and severe scarcity, pinching destitution, distress in every form, but is still very resolute in asserting that—saving a few exceptions lamentable in themselves; but, compared with the vast mass of the people, insignificant—saving a few exceptions there has been no mortality as yet resulting from the famine. Now the people of this country have always shown a very wholesome jealousy of the officials, whose duty it is to govern, and that jealousy has always extended to official information. I would be the last to deprecate the existence of a feeling to which so much that is good in our institutions and safe in our condition is owing; I would only plead that it cannot be concluded without further proof that all official information is necessarily false, because I think that would be carrying this wholesome feeling somewhat to excess, and I fear that that is a tendency to which the spirit of public discussion somewhat points. And especially would I deprecate any such conclusion as would lead the people of this country to believe that the famine is one whit lighter than the official descriptions have represented it to be. (Hear, hear.) At first there was something of a tendency to exaggeration in the telegroms which we received. I do not think that is much to be lamented, because the only effect that it could have was to stimulate more powerfully the efforts of the Government, both here, and what is more important, in India, and to stimulate the generosity of the British people. But it would be a very serious evil if, in deference to any reports which they receive from India, the British people were inclined to underrate the terrible calamity which their fellow-subjects are undergoing. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced that there is no truth in any representations which would detract from its magnitude as it is represented by the local Government. I have seen private letters from Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple—men of very various characters, men who would not naturally form the same estimate of any phenomenon that was submitted to their judgment, but men of great public spirit and of boundless energy, who have gone through the famine districts themselves, and have seen with their own eyes what they report—and they give no faint or dim picture of the horrors of the scarcity in which these unhappy people have become involved. Sir George Campbell speaks with absolute horror of some of the sights which he has seen; I am speaking particularly of the terrible state of emaciation to which the children of the peasantry have been reduced. I think it is very difficult for Lord Northbrook to induce the people to tell the Government in time of their own sufferings; it is still more difficult to induce them to warn the Government of the straits to which children are being reduced, and the result has been that in particular districts there has been fearful suffering on the part of children and feeble persons. As yet I believe this suffering has not extensively resulted in death; but if the same apathy and the same concealment continue it is impossible but that numerous deaths should occur. Now this state of things has been seen by Sir George Campbell with his own eyes, and it is extremely unlikely that he can have had any motive for exaggerating a calamity the responsibility of providing against which has fallen so largely upon himself. (Hear, hear.) In the same way Sir Richard Temple mentions, in the very terms of this resolution, that the distress is certain to continue for many months. Speaking of a portion of one of the districts which is most seriously affected, he says that the distress is certain to continue up to September, and in many parts as late as November. Of course, the difficulty with which one has to contend in arguing before an English audience as to the duty of succouring a population who are suffering under a calamity like this, is the belief in the omnipotence of the Indian Government, and its power of meeting all the distress to which the population may be exposed. But I ask you to consider for a moment that there is a great deal of distress which the Government cannot, by reason of its constitution, meet. (Hear, hear.) Do not imagine that I am come here to ask the English people to supply any defect in the exertions of the Government. I would do nothing of the kind. The Government have, I believe, done their utmost, and the preparations which they have made have been quite extraordinary. Some apprehension has been expressed in England that the supplies will not be sufficient, that Lord Northbrook has not furnished himself with a sufficient amount of grain to meet the distress. That feeling has been shared not only by the late Government, but also by the present Government. We have pressed the matter very strongly upon Lord Northbrook, but his answer has constantly been that he has laid in a stock which is far in excess of any estimate of the need with which any of the officers have furnished him; and, moreover, that there is still remaining in Burmah and the Punjaub an unbounded store of grain upon which he can draw if—as he does not believe will be the case—his own supply should prove insufficient. Do not suppose then, I repeat, that I am come here to ask the English people to supply defects on the part of the Government. But the Government cannot do what private charity can, and has been doing. They are necessarily bound by routine. The Government cannot manage the vast administrative machine which is placed under its orders without a strict application of rules and regulations; they are forced to adhere to them, because without that the whole thing would fall into confusion. But these rules and regulations press hardly upon individuals in exceptional cases, and in such a vast population exceptional cases represent a multitude. It is in affording succour in cases which fall out of the path of the ordinary operations of the Government that the action of private charity is so enormously beneficent. But take another case; supposing the Government is able to find grain and to bring it to the mouth of every human being that needs it, that is not all that is required. It is not merely that starvation threatens the people who have nothing. In Bengal there is a vast industrial peasantry, living by their own labour out of lands upon which they are settled, and accumulating from year to year a little capital, which they keep by them, and which carries them over ordinary periods of difficulty. This terrible distress will have utterly ruined them, will have turned them, so to speak, loose, bare, and naked upon the world. Their little furniture, such as they have, will be sold; the savings which they have invested, as is their custom, in ornaments, will have been disposed of; their agricultural implements will be gone; and they will have but a feeble chance of success in their endeavours to earn their living again. In calamities of this kind we thus see people who are next door to poverty, but are not absolutely poor, whom the Government cannot assist without pauperising the whole population, but whose sorrow private charity may by stepping in very well alleviate and cure. (Hear, hear.) Then there is another case which will, I fear, be a sad one—the case of the orphans. You have heard from Lord Northbrook how hard it is to induce them to tell of their distress in time. Many of the old and feeble having been exposed to the first effects of the scarcity; their children may one day be left orphans, and for these what resource or protection will there be? (Hear, hear.) Here, again, is a vast field in which the sympathy and charity of the people of England may be unspeakably useful. Now I have just mentioned one or two of the objects on which charity may be exercised in order to banish from your minds the idea that because the Government is bound, so far as it can do so, to save life, therefore there is no room for the charity and kindness of the English people. I will ask you to apply—this is better than going through any number of hypothetical cases—the precedent with which your own experience has made you familiar. When we had the Lancashire distress we did not fear that there would be absolute starvation; we knew that the ordinary mechinery of the poor-law was bound to prevent that, and would prevent it. But did that hinder the people of England from subscribing, and subscribing munificently, to assist those who were suffering under that dire calamity? (Hear, hear.) Well, the condition of the people of Bengal is exactly similar. The Government are bound to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to save life. But beyond that there is a vast range of calamity which only private charity can alleviate. The only other consideration which I would press upon your minds, is one to which Lord Northbrook very properly alludes in his letter, is, that the effect which efforts of this kind have in impressing upon the minds of the people of India our common citizenship and our common subjection to the Sovereign under whom we live. (Cheers.) Some complaints have been made that large grants of English public money have not been made to alleviate this distress. Well, it would have been a very cheap exercise of generosity for us all to have pressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give some millions out of his overflowing Treasury. We should not have felt that now; nobody would have been the worse for it except those who are interested in the integrity of English finance, and those who at some future time would have had to meet the effects of a perilious precedent. But the simple answer to those who argue for such a grant is that we could only treat India as we treated Lancashire. We cannot be expected to love Bengal better than we loved Lancashire, and have measured out—A) voice: "Ireland")—the same measure to both. We assisted the people of Lancashire with private subscriptions and hearty sympathy, but we left them, so far as public grants were concerned, to such aid as their own local institutions could afford. That is precisely what we are doing in India, and it would be impossible for us to depart from a precedent so binding as that. But I do not believe that the sympathy of England will be measured by the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; it will be measured by the action of the English people in their individual capacity. There has never before been a case of calamity in which such a hearty interest has been taken, in which such burning anxiety has been felt as we see in the case of this Bengal famine. English feeling has been thoroughly alive, has been sore and restless on the point; occasionally it has been excited so has to be somewhat unjust towards those who have in India to bear the burden of a terrible responsibility. But still this has done infinite good, for it has strengthened the hands of the Government, it has stimulated their energies, and it has sustained them in the battle which it is their duty to fight with famine. (Cheers) But it is now far the English people to show that this is not a mere spirit of criticism, not a mere selfish desire to throw upon others a burden which they should bear themselves. It is now for them to come forward with their contributions, and show that it is a real heartfelt anxiety for the sufferings of their brethren in Bengal that moves them. They will then not only do much to mitigate and temper the fierceness of the calamity which has fallen on the unhappy people of Bengal, though that alone is a very noble object of endeavour, but they will do something which is far greater than that—they will show beyond all cavil that across and over all the differences that separate us, all differences of race, of place, of language, of religion, yet, stronger than all these causes of disassociation, there is a mutual bond of sympathy which binds together all the nations that make up the people of this mighty Empire. (Cheers).

Lord Lawrence, in seconding the resolution, said he believed there had been no exaggeration with regard to the extent of the evil to be dealt with, and he feared that in spite of all the efforts of Lord Northbrook, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Geo. Campbell, and of the various officers who acted under them, there would be very great suffering before the period of famine was tided over. The people received food, but it was limited in amount. It was difficult to get at them, and the general result would be that they would become feeble and emaciated, and that disease would inevitably follow. He felt convinced that they had not yet heard the worst in some of the districts of Behar, and perhaps even of Bengal. At all events, the scarcity must extend to October, and it would probably continue till November or December, and there would be great difficulty in sustaining life during such a long period. He believed the Government of India were doing all they could do; but there were great and insuperable difficulties connected with their work. It appeared from a telegram which had just atrived that a great number of the cattle employed in cartage had become diseased, and many of the carters had fled. If that should prove true, as seemed not unlikely, the difficulty of supplying the people with food would be vastly increased. He deeply regretted that the Government had made up their minds to do nothing in aid of the distress in India. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the difficulties of the question, he admitted that an inconvenient precedent would be involved in a different course; but, nevertheless, he said that a calamity like that which now pressed upon India should override all precedents if precedents were against giving Government help. After all, what was the meaning of the Government giving help? It was that the Government of this country, representing all classes, came forward to do for India that which the people of England would gladly see done. He would have been glad if the Government had seen their way to guarantee a certain sum of money, especially as the difference in interest would have paid off the principal in a moderate number of years without a fraction of cost to this country. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that Lancashire was not assisted with public money. The distress there did not approach that which now existed in India. This country gave 20,000,000*l*. to enable the planters of Jamaica to manumit their slaves; it had guaranteed loans for Greece, Turkey, and Canada; and were the necessities of the people of India less dire and pressing than those which were thus relieved? As yet the private subscriptions only amounted to the petty sum of 100,000*l*., and he hoped that would be doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled; otherwise the people of India might say that, after all, the people of England had done little more than blame officials. During the distress in Lancashire, India sent to this country something like 200,000*l*., although there was, perhaps, no civilized country in the world where the mass of the people were so poor as those of India; and he did hope and pray that, somehow or other, either through their Government or through their own subscriptions, the people of England would show far more clearly than they had done that they felt what they professed. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Trevelyan, in supporting the motion, expressed his dissent from Lord Lawrence's view on the question of a grant or a guarantee of interest for a loan. Happily, he said, the resources of India were as yet unimpaired, and it would be most unjust to the people of England to call upon them to contribute money out of the taxes, while it would be injurious to India to let her ask for a kind of aid which she did not require. (Cries of "Oh.") Such a course would, in his opinion greatly damage Indian credit—("Oh!")—and having served for nineteen years at the English Treasury, and three years in the financial administration of India, he though the was able to form an opinion on that point. In order to meet the present calamity it was necessary that the entire community of India—the upper classes, the middle classes, and the peasant proprietors, and the independent Europeans—should all unite; and that there there should be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." The people of India should be taught to rely, not upon the Government, but upon voluntary effort. The check which had lately been opposed to the subscriptions in this country was one of the most unfortunate things that he had met with during his long experience. (Hear) In the case of the Irish famine the private relief subscriptions amounted to about 1,000,000*l*. Were the claims of India less strong now than those of Ireland were at that period? Considering that India was a heathen country, and that this was a Christian one, he thought the claims now under consideration were the strongest. (Cheers.)

A gentleman in the centre of the room who said his name was Barry here expressed a wish to move an amendment; but the Lord Mayor declined to receive it, remarking that there was another resolution to be proposed, and that he did not want any amendment at present. Mr. Barry being afterwards about to address the meeting, his Lordship observed that he had laid down the law and Mr. Barry must obey. (Laughter.)

The resolution was then carried with but two dissentients.

Professor Fawcett moved the next resolution:

That this meeting, fully impressed with the necessity of continued exertion to augment the means of charitable relief in the famine-stricken districts, pledges itself to support the efforts of the Mansion-house Executive Relief Committee to raise further subscriptions, and is strongly of opinion that this committee should not relax in its appeals to the public.

He said—Many from one end of the country to the other, who cannot be here this afternoon, will thank the Lord Mayor for having called together this meeting. The time has certainly come when the public should receive a clear and intelligible statement of the assistance which private charity can give to those who are either now enduring, or who may have to endure, the horrors of famine in India. If the English nation could be really made to feel that there is suffering which Government agency will not be able to reach, then thousands who have hitherto withheld their subscriptions would come forward prepared to give generously, and we should be able to send to India an offering somewhat more worthy of a great and wealthy nation than the sum which has been raised. The feelings which those who are anxious to promote this fund have to contend against are—1st. That so great and widespread a calamity is far beyond the scope of private charity, and can only be effectually dealt with by the Government. 2nd. The assistance given by England to India should be given, not by the charitable few, but by the English Government on behalf of the English nation. Now I cannot help thinking that with regard to the first of these allegations there are many considerations which may induce us to believe that there will be still almost innumerable opportunities for the exercise of private charity, however active and zelous the Government may be. It must be remembered that in order to prevent abuse Government must give relief according to rules which are more or less rigid. Whenever any widespread suffering falls upon a people, there are many particular kinds of distress which cannot be adequately dealt with by Government officials. There are exceptional appeals to which an official must turn a deaf ear, and there are secret corners of distress which must be sought out by the scrutinizing searching of individual watchfulness. But those who may be hesitating to give because they doubt whether anything that they can do will be of practical use, should certainly relinquish this policy of hesitation when they observe what has been done by those who, being on the spot, are most intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the famine, and by those who are most directly responsible for the adoption of efficient measures of relief. It is now many weeks since Lord Northbrook, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, made an urgent appeal for private subscriptions. If he thought it desirable that the efforts of the Indian Government should be supplemented by the charity of the Indian people, can it be less desirable that the efforts of the Indian Government should be supplemented by the charity of the English people? When severe distress came upon the greatest industry of our own country, upon that industry which has done perhaps more than any other to add to our wealth, did any one think that the generosity of the people of India was misplaced or ill-timed when they were the first to come forward to lend a helping hand to Lancashire? If they had, been so inclined they might have rested a refusal to give on better excuses than we can now plead. They might have said, "England is far wealthier than India." They might even with some show of reason have declared that the fortunes accumulated in Lancashire out of cotton had been so great that the operatives might be relieved by their employers without any extraneous aid. But now let us for a moment consider the plea which is so repeatedly put forward, that the relief which England should give at the present time to India should not be in the form of private charity, but should be a grant of public money. I cannot help expressing the opinion that, in an electioneering speech which Mr. Disraeli made in Buckinghamshire, encouragement was somewhat too hastily and too incautiously given to the idea that a portion of the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to distribute on Thursday next would be devoted to the Indian famine. The words of a Prime Minister have a peculiar significance. If such an appropriation of the surplus has really been determined on by the Government, then such a policy can be discussed on its merits in Parliament. But if the words to which I refer were intended to have no practical operation, then they were only calculated to raise false hopes in the Indian people, and could produce no other effect, except, as I fear they have done, to arrest the flow of English charity. The Goverament are, I think, bound with as little delay as possible to remove all doubt on the point. Nothing is farther from my intention than to imply that the English Government is not bound to render assistance to the finances of India. But the form which this aid should assume is to my mind neither a grant of public money nor an English guarantee upon an Indian loan. If such a grant were made, many of the safeguards for economy would be removed; and if such a guarantee were given, reckless borrowing would, there is too much reason to fear, be encouraged. But there is a pecuniary assistance of the most important kind which we can render to India, to which none of these disadvantages are attached. If the present Secretary of State will avail himself of the interest which is now excited in England in Indian affairs, if he will utilise the desire which is now widely felt in this country to render some assistance to India, by revising with a firm and vigorous hand, the pecuniary relations between the two countries, he will render to India a signal and a permanent service; he will alleviate the strain which this famine will bring upon her resources, he will provide her with funds which will prevent the occurrence of these visitations being so frequent, and he will more closely unite the two nations in the bonds of unity and good will, by placing our rule over her on a juster and more equitable basis. On the present occasion it would be scarcely appropriate to refer in detail to the numerous instances which might be quoted of pecuniary charges being unfairly and improperly thrown on India by England. No fact was more strongly brought out than this in the evidence which was given before the Indian Finance Committee. One who has held a high official position has declared that Indian finance has constantly been sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards and to the exigencies of English estimates. Another has said that India has no chance of obtaining fair play when her interests and those of England come into conflict. If the relations between the two countries were reviewed on the principle that because India is weak and has no power of resistance, England would make upon her no pecuniary demands which would not be made on our colonies; then it is not too much to say that India would receive a most important assistance in a time of financial pressure which is so grave as almost to amount to national peril. Anxious as we may be to see the fund which we are called upon this afternoon to promote assume proportions worthy of our country, do not suppose that when each has given according to his mens, all will be done which we ought to do for India, and that we can either with safety or justice pursue the same attitude of listless indifference to India in the future as we have done in the past. We are never tired of talking of the glory reflected on us as a nation by the vastness of our Empire; but if Empire reflects glory, it does not less certainly confer responsibility. If we should prove ourselves unworthy to fulfil this responsibility, great will be the peril, great will be the dishonour to ourselves, and great the misfortune to India. If, however, warned by the past, we should be able in future to prove to the Indian people that we are anxious, not simply to aid them in a time of trouble, but that we shall always be solicitous for their welfare, determined always to treat them with justice and consideration, then England's dominion in the East may be alike an honour and a blessing to the ruler and the ruled. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Stanley of Alderley, in seconding the resolution, expressed his regret that Mr. Fawcett was not in his former place in Parliament to plead the cause which he had pleaded that day. It was impossible to overrate the necessity for supplementing the action of the Indian Government by voluntary efforts and by private subscriptions. But the pecuniary results of any subscription raised in this country were very insignificant when compared with the moral benefits to be derived. He was but little acquainted with the City of London, but he believed that the leading men had already subscribed munificently, and therefore anything that he could say was not so much to those who were present, as to the people of that part of England, and especially the people of Lancashire, who had not subscribed. India had the misfortune, as well as the blessing, that among the products of her soil were articles not wanted for the food of man or beast, and consequently there was always a struggle between the planters who wished to raise products which they could export, and the people who wished the soil to be devoted to the raising of food crops. So much was this felt with regard to the cultivation of indigo that the Indian Government had to step in. A similar state of things took place in Sumatra and Java, where the Dutch had reduced the cultivation of rice to the lowest point in order to occupy the soil with the more profitable cultivation of coffee, pepper, and other spices. Now Manchester had not only been constantly calling on the Indian Government to cultivate cotton, and opium, and indigo, but Manchester was also indebted to India for its enormous export of manufactured goods, which had necessarily suppressed the Bengal industry. Under these circumstance, it unfortunately happened that the subscriptions for the relief of the Indian people suffering from the famine were arrested by the speech of the Bishop of Manchester, who had so many irons in the fire that he had not had time to recede from the position that he took up. He believed that the Manchester people, in their private capacity, were generous and liberal; they had shown that on many occasions. But even if they were to adopt the hardest maxim of the Manchester school, Manchester should be reminded that India was her best customer. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor then called upon Mr. Barry to move his amendment.

Mr. Barry said he was sorry that the Lord Mayor prevented him doing that before. His amendment was to the first resolution. He declined to discuss it now.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said reference had been made by the last speaker to the unfortunate effect of the speech of the Bishop of Manchester; but it appeared to him there was one point taken up by the Bishop, in regard to the doubts which had been entertained by a great number of people whether any private benevolence would do more than relieve the Indian treasury of a certain amount of burden. If it could be clearly put before the public that their subscriptions would be applied to some clear and definite purpose, such as the supply of seed grain, or enabling the cultivators to replace their stock, or doing some of the many things which would have to be done when the famine had ceased, he believed that a very large fund would be raised in this country. Therefore he thought it was to be regretted that the gentleman who proposed to move an amendment had not the opportunity of bringing it before the meeting. He was not aware of the terms of the amendment, but he concluded that it had some reference to the points to which he had referred.

The resolution was then put and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. C. Mceneesheya said the efforts which had been made by the Mansion House Committee to raise subscriptions for the relief of the people of India would be appreciated throughout the whole continent of India. He moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding.

Mr. Arbuthnot seconded the motion, which was put by Lord Lawrence and carried unanimously; and the Lord Mayor having briefly acknowledged the compliment the meeting separated.—*Daily News.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

APRIL 18, 1874.

WHAT LITERALLY LADIES OUGHT TO WEAR.—Book Muslin.

MOTTO FOR THE INNS OF COURT.—"Brief life is here our portion."

QUESTION FOR NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

Q. Can you give any other name for a Ship'sCut-water?
A. Yes. A Sea-saw.

THE REVERSE OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A School in which very few Mombers of Society are brought up—a Charity School.

A GOOD GROUND.

Mr. Gladstone, who is working away at his *Homer*, gives as his reason.—"Better rule Homer than Home-Ruler."

A DEFINITION FOR SIR HENRY THOMSON.—*Cremation*: "A consume-ation devoutly to be wished."

"OFF!"

Sergeant O'Leary. "Double! Left! Right! What the blazes, Pat Rooney, d'ye main by not doublin' wid the Squad!?"

Pat. "Shure, Sergeant, 'twasn't a fair start!"

A TEMPTING INDUCEMENT.

Cheerful Agent for Life Assurance Company. "The advantage of our company is, that you do not forfeit your policy either by being hanged or by committing suicide! Pray take a prospectus!"

BECOMING CAUTION.

A writer on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, in the *Irish Times* for April 4th, notices that—

"Horses showed an increase over the previous year to the number of 2879, while Asses (*quadruped*) were 978 in excess."

"BUSINESS!"

Bath-Chairman. "I s'poss the Duke of Edinboro' and his Missis will be by directly?"

Policeman. "No, they won't. They ain't in town."

Bath-Chairman. "Ain't they I—I say, if that Old Lady in my chair asts you, say 'you don't know,' 'cause she's a waitin' to see 'em, and I'm engaged by the hour.

THE ROUND OF THE STUDIOS.

Affable Stranger. "Good morning, Mr. M'Gilp! I haven't the p'easure of your acquaintance, but a brother of mine met you, some years ago, at a garden-party, and I thought you wouldn't mind my calling to see your pictures, and—or—bringing some Cousins of my Wife's!"

(Our Artist bows low, to dissemble the too exuberant rapture that beams all over his tell-tale countenance.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1324 Bride of Lorne—Gillmore—Nicol & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wright—Edward Bates & Co.
1238 Macedon, James—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Green & Oksil.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.
970 William Lindsay, Galloway—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 City of Delhi, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
939 Galatea, Teasdale—Farnham & Co.
468 Golden Russett, Richardson—George Lockhart & Co.
720 Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1349 Ashgrove, McLaron—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1193 Centurion, Widdecombe—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
911 Matheran, Patterson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
308 President Oarsel, Gonello—Edward Baudry & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

2205 Indus, Barrett—P. & O. Co.
1285 Delhi, Lee—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1996 Cerdic, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—W. Nicol & Co.
753 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
827 Midlothian, Thompson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1138 Orchis, Lucas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

770 Blythwood, Miller—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

632 Commissariat, Hutton—McCulloch Browne & Co.
999 Horse Guard, Hill—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1257 Ceres, Verona—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR ADEN & ZANZIBAR.

863 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

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706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

NOT FIXED.

1006 Avoca, Symons—P. & O. Co.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1082 Cashmere, Cotton—B. I. S. N. Co.
2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
467 Sir John Lawrence, Baldwin—J. A. Shuphard.

COUNTRY TRADERS

FOR SUEZ AND ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
600 Amberwitch, Bishop.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
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Liebfraumilch	...	... ,,	20	,, ,,
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ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
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M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ...	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils.....Pts.	,,	23 ,,
Do. ...Qts.	,,	45 ,,
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Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	,,	30 ,,
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Do. do. ...Pts.	,,	11 ,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	,,	24 ,,
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Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ...	,,	16 ,,
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